

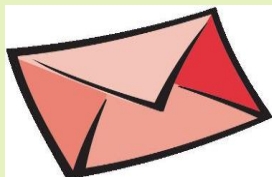
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Green Your Fleet! Transportation Workshop and Advance Technology Vehicle Display

Friday, June 10th

New Hampshire Motor Speedway, Loudon, NH

- Reduce your fleet's fuel costs and pollution from vehicle emissions.
- See the latest in vehicle technology.
- Hear testimony from those who manage LARGE and SMALL fleets.
- Ride *on the racetrack* in a new Toyota hybrid.

**This FREE all-day transportation workshop will provide information,
connections, and incentive for you to *transform your fleet*!**

Vendors and ride-and-drives too! [Register today!](#)

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Green Your Fleet's HUGE vehicle exhibit!

[Click here to register for this event!](#)

AGENDA:

8:00-9:00 a.m. Registration (South Garage 2)
Viewing Exhibits/Vehicles (South and North Lots)

9:00 a.m. Welcome (South Garage 1)
David McGrath, NH Motor Speedway

9:10 a.m.-9:25 Opening Remarks
New Hampshire State Senator Nancy Stiles

9:25-9:55 a.m. Keynote Address
**Keynote Speaker: Christopher G. Trajkovski, VP
Transportation, Fleet Maintenance, C& S Wholesale
Grocers**

10:00-10:40 a.m. Panel – Propane Fleets in NH

Moderator: Jim Proulx

Mike Gagne, Eastern Propane

Gregg Stinson, Student Transportation of America

Tom Murray, Pugliese Contracting

10:40-10:55 Morning break – (South Garage 2)

10:55-11:35 a.m. Breakthroughs in Idle Reduction

Technologies

Moderator: Steve Russell

Jay Joseph, Eversource

Bob Lebreux, City of Concord, NH

11:25-1:00 p.m. Lunch (Levy Restaurant)

Viewing Exhibits/Vehicles (South and North Lots)

1:05-2:50 p.m. Breakout Sessions

Breakout Session 1 (1:05-1:55 p.m.)

NH Motor Speedway / Rusty Wallace Driving Experience

Electric Cars Invade New Hampshire!

Biodiesel Blends: Improve your Diesel Fuel!

The Benefits of Telematics and Routing Software

Breakout Session 2 (2:00-2:50 p.m.)

NH Motor Speedway / Rusty Wallace Driving Experience

CNG Fleets; the Fuel, the Vehicles

Hydrogen is coming to New England!

Medium and Heavy Duty Hybrid Vehicles

**2:50-3:30 Viewing exhibits/vehicles
Ride and Drives**

Event Sponsors:





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Upcoming Events:

DC Fast Charger Ribbon Cutting
May 19, 2016, Salem, NH.



1:30 p.m. Salem Nissan, 93 South Broadway, Salem, NH

Come join us as we celebrate the grand opening of this public access fast charging station for electric vehicles. Distinguished guests will be speaking, refreshments served. This event is open to the public. RSVP to Dolores Rebolledo (271-6751 - dolores.rebolledo@des.nh.gov).

Northeast Propane Show, August 10, 11, 2016 Boxborough, MA.

Be sure to visit the Clean Cities booth! For or more information on this event, [click here](#).

New Hampshire Celebrates DRIVE ELECTRIC WEEK!

Saturday, September 17, 2016, Concord, NH. National Drive Electric Week will be celebrated once again at City Plaza in Concord (next to the Farmers Market) 8:30- noon. Bring your plug-in vehicle to display or come to peruse the display of electric transportation.

Funding Opportunities:

DOE Issues a Notice of Intent for Future Funding Opportunity.

The objective of this area of interest is to accelerate the use of commercially available alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles, and supporting infrastructure technologies, through community-based partnerships between state and local governments and the private sector. To read the NOI, [click here](#).

Question of the Month: *What are the various vehicle weight classes and why do they matter?*

Answer: *Which Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standard applies to my vehicle? What are the state emissions testing requirements for my vehicle? Would a medium-duty vehicle qualify for the plug-in electric drive motor vehicle tax credit?* To answer these questions and determine which laws, regulations, and incentives may apply to your vehicle or fleet, you must first understand the specifics of the vehicle weight classifications.

You may recall learning about federal agencies and vehicle classes from our February Question of the Month (www.eereblogs.energy.gov/cleancities/post/2016/02/18/clean_cities_acronyms.aspx). However, each agency defines vehicle classes differently. So this month, we will dig deeper into the specific vehicle weight classes set by three federal agencies. This guide will help you identify a Class 1 vehicle to a Heavy-Duty Vehicle 8b, and everything in between.

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

The FHWA defines vehicles as Class 1 through 8, the most common categorization used in the fleet industry. The classes are based on a vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), which is the maximum operating weight of the vehicle, measured in pounds (lbs.). GVWR is set by the manufacturer and includes the total vehicle weight plus fluids, passengers, and cargo. The FHWA's vehicle classes (listed below) are used in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (e.g., as it relates to the National Highway Freight Program). The vehicle classes are also used by certain states to determine vehicle road and fuel taxes, access to roadways, and idle reduction and emissions reduction requirements.

- Light-Duty Vehicle: less than (<) 10,000 lbs.
 - Class 1: <6,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Sedan or sport-utility vehicle (SUV)
 - Class 2: 6,001 – 10,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Utility van
- Medium-Duty Vehicle: 10,001 – 26,000 lbs.
 - Class 3: 10,001 – 14,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Mini bus
 - Class 4: 14,001 – 16,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Step van
 - Class 5: 16,001 – 19,500 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Bucket truck
 - Class 6: 19,501 – 26,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: School bus
- Heavy-Duty Vehicle: greater than (>) 26,000 lbs.
 - Class 7: 26,001 – 33,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: City transit bus
 - Class 8: >33,000 lbs.
 - Example vehicle: Dump truck

For more vehicle examples, see the Types of Vehicles by Weight Class chart (<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/data/10381>)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA uses the following categories to certify vehicles based on emissions standards, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's CAFE

standards to regulate fuel economy. The light-duty vehicle category is also used in Energy Policy Act vehicle acquisition requirements. Note that there is a distinction between vehicles and engines in the EPA's classification because there are separate emissions standards for each.

Passenger Vehicles

- Light-Duty Vehicle: <8,500 lbs.
- Medium-Duty Vehicle: 8,501 – 10,000 lbs.

Heavy-Duty Vehicles and Engines

- General Trucks
 - Light-Duty Trucks: <8,500 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle Heavy-Duty Engine: >8,500 lbs.
- Heavy-Duty Trucks
 - Light-Duty Truck 1 and 2: <6,000 lbs.
 - Split is based on loaded vehicle weight (LVW), where:
 - Light-Duty Truck 1: <3,750 lbs. LVW
 - Light-Duty Truck 2: 3,751 – 6,000 lbs. LVW
 - Light-Duty Truck 3 and 4: 6,001 – 8,500 lbs.
 - Split is based on adjusted loaded vehicle weight (ALVW, the average of the GVWR and the curb weight, which is the weight of the vehicle without passengers or cargo), where:
 - Light-Duty Truck 3: <5,750 lbs. ALVW
 - Light-Duty Truck 4: >5,750 lbs. adjusted ALVW
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 2b: 8,501 – 10,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 3: 10,001 – 14,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 4: 14,001 – 16,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 5: 16,001 – 19,500 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 6: 19,501 – 26,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 7: 26,001 – 33,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 8a: 33,001 – 60,000 lbs.
 - Heavy-Duty Vehicle 8b: >60,000 lbs.
- Heavy-Duty Engines
 - Light Light-Duty Truck: <6,000 lbs.
 - Heavy Light-Duty Truck: 6,001 – 8,500 lbs.
 - Light Heavy-Duty Engine: 8,501 – 19,500 lbs.
 - Medium Heavy-Duty Engine: 19,501 – 33,000 lbs.

- Heavy Heavy-Duty Engine Urban Bus: >33,000 lbs.

U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the following Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey classes to measure how many private and commercial trucks operate within the United States.

- Light-Duty Vehicle: <10,000 lbs.
- Medium-Duty Vehicle: 10,000 – 19,500 lbs.
- Light Heavy-Duty Vehicle: 19,001 – 26,000 lbs.
- Heavy-Duty Vehicle: >26,000 lbs.

States are not consistent, as some use one of the classifications above and others develop their own classifications for various state laws, regulations, and incentives related to vehicles. Be sure to check your state legislation and program guidance to determine which classifications apply. For example, the California Air Resources Board typically uses “heavy-duty” to describe vehicles with a GVWR greater than 14,000 lbs., which is referenced in the Mobile Source Emissions Reduction Requirements (<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/5682>).

Looking for a more visual comparison of the various classifications? Check out the Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) Vehicle Weight Classes and Categories chart (<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/data/10380>).

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